

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 2508

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6. 1743.

Stockholm, July 2.

THE Day before Yesterday arrived Lieutenant-Colonel Lingen, with a Courier from Abo, with Advice, that on June 27, the Preliminaries were settled, and signed there. Yesterday this News was made publick thro' this City, by the Sound of Trumpets and KettleDrums.

We are informed, that by these Preliminaries the Czarina restores to the Crown of Sweden the following Provinces; viz. Eastern-Bothnia, and Abo-Leen, Björneborgs-Leen, Tavastabu-Leen, and Svedish Carelia, and Aland. The King has given Orders for assembling a considerable Body of Horse and Foot, in order to march against the Peasants of Dala. The Sentences of the two Generals in Prison are settled, and subscribed by the Secretary of the Dyst, we expect every Moment that they will be published.

June 18. The Court went on the 13th to Stockholm, where they will remain all the Month of July. Epidemic Distemper that is broke out at Malmö, seems to ravage there terribly. About 6000 People died in a Fortnight, and the Mortality still increases, so that many of the Bodies are left unburied, which is owing to the Want of proper Authority; all the principal People being retired into the Country in order to preserve their Healths, if possible. Upon this News, we are resolved to cut off all Communication with Sicily, in Imitation of the Cities of Rome and Venice, which had taken that Step before us.

Frankfort, July 7. Prince William of Hesse-Cassel has made several Journies between this City and Hanover, in order, as it is supposed, to carry on Negotiations between their Imperial and Britannick Majesties. Morning he had a very long Conference with the Emperor, and we begin to fancy, that the German Interest will prevail in the Emperor's Court, since, at his audience, the Marshal Duke de Noailles was very receiv'd. The French taking Notice that the Allies are very slow in publishing an Account of the late Victory, which is owing, however, to the Care they take to procure proper Certificates of the Loss of every Regiment, have thought proper to be before-hand with them, by publishing, in German, French, and Low Dutch, a full Detail of the Affair of Dettingen, which is said to have been drawn up under the Eye of Marshal Noailles, and is therefore to be looked upon as his Report of what passed in that Action.

An Account of the Battle of Dettingen.

As there is nothing more common, than for both Parties, after an obstinate Engagement, to attribute to themselves the Victory, and to offer various Reasons in Support of their Assertions; and as this is actually the Case with respect to what happen'd lately between the Armies of France and the Auxiliaries of the Queen of Hungary; it may not be amiss to enter into an Ample Relation of that Affair, taking the Matter a little further than is commonly done. Between the 16th and 17th of last Month the Troops of the Allies quitted their Camp at Hochst, which is below Frankfort, in order to fix themselves upon the Upper Maine, which obliged the King's Army to quit its Camp at Gerau, in three Marches to advance into the Plain of Aschaffenberg. This Town belongs to the Elector of Mainz, is seated on the right Bank of the Maine, and the Allies had already made themselves Masters of it, being on their Side. Their Army was encamped along the River, at the Distance of about two Musket-Shots. Their Camp had the Mountain behind; its Right ending as far as the Village of Klein-Ostein, where the Austrians had their Post, and their Left to the Town of Aschaffenberg, which was the King of England's Head-Quarters; both Places on the Edge of the Mountain, with the River Maine before them. Our Camp was exactly opposite, separated only by the Maine; our Right supported by Great Ostein, and our Left by the Village of Stockstadt, and we had two Brigades over against the Stone-Bridge of Aschaffenberg; such was precisely the Situation of the two Armies. The Impossibility of passing a River above sixty Yards over, gave M. Noailles no other Means of distressing them, than that of starving them in their Camp. In order to do this, he took Possession of the following Posts on the Lower Maine, viz. Weilmisheim, Seilgenstadt, Steinbach, and on the Upper Maine, of Niederbourg, Oberburg, Beiberg, Wurtz, Clingenburg, and Miltenberg.

This last Town was of the utmost Consequence to us, because it hindered the Communication the Army of the Allies might otherwise have had with the Queen of Hungary's Troops in the Upper Palatinate. By this Means, all the Subsistence they drew from Mentz by the Lower Maine, or from Franconia, and the Country of Wurtzbourg, by the Upper Maine, were entirely cut off; so that in two Days time their Bread began to fail, and that to such a Degree, that the Soldiers were reduced to a Pound and a Half a Day.

The Allies being no longer able to subsist in such a Position, were forced to decamp in the Night, between the 26th and 27th. The Marshal having Notice of this about One in the Morning, immediately mounted, and gave Orders to the Troops to hold themselves in readiness to march. He went in Person before, and coasting along the Maine, perceived that the Allies were in full March in two Columns towards Hanau, not only by the ordinary Road, but also by the Paths on the Brow of the Hill, cut thro' the Wood. The Marshal having been Eye-witness of this, went instantly to Seilgenstadt, where he had two Bridges over the Maine; the Moment he arrived, he ordered the three Brigades quartered there to pass without Delay; these Brigades were quickly joined by those of the French Guards and of Noailles, who had marched on the first Orders; he likewise caused twelve Squadrons of Horse, eleven of Dragoons, and six of Hussars, to pass two Fords that were in the Neighbourhood.

Marshal Noailles made a proper Disposition of these Troops immediately. One Brigade of Foot he posted in the Village of Little Weilmisheim, on the Bank of the Maine, which terminated our Right; our Left was supported by a Wood, and we had our Cavalry in the Centre; by which Disposition, the whole Plain was occupied, and the Marshal left Orders with the General Officers to draw up the rest of the Troops as they marched over, agreeable to this Disposition. He then repassed the Maine himself, in order to observe the Motion of the Allies on their Flank; and seeing they began to form, he sent Orders to occupy the Village of Dettingen, which he was informed the Allies had abandoned. The Marshal was still on the other Side of the River, when he perceived, that instead of executing this Order, the Troops were advanced beyond the Village by a Defile formed by a hollow Way over which there was but one Bridge. This March was certainly bold, and nothing could have prompted the Officers who gave Orders for it to take such a Step, but a Supposition that they should have found the Rear Guard only beyond it, whereas, in Truth, there was the whole Army; and to this we ought to attribute our not having that Success that might otherwise have been expected from our first Disposition.

M. Noailles made Haste thither, but five Brigades of Infantry, and some Cavalry, having already passed, there was nothing now to be thought of, but to form as fast as possible, and in the best Manner the Ground would permit; it being for many Reasons thought impracticable to repass the Defile. The Allies were already in Order of Battle, and at hand, the Marshal, therefore, gave Direction to receive their Fire, and advance upon them. About One the Action began; their Fire was very brisk and well followed; our Troops returned thrice to the Charge, and rallied even under the Fire of the Allies; but as it was impossible to force them, as they were drawn up in several Lines, supported by the Maine, and a Wood at their Backs, M. Noailles was pres'd, about Half an Hour after Four, to give the Signal for a Retreat. He yielded to these Representations, our Troops repassed the Defile in Order without being pursued, drew up again in Battalia, the Infantry repassing the Maine over our Bridges, and the Cavalry thro' the Fords.

The Allies admit that they had 1700 Men kill'd on the Spot, a great Part of them by our Artillery, and as many more wounded. On our Side there are not above 600 kill'd, and at the Outside 1200 wounded; a fourth Part of these have only Flesh Wounds, since 350 of our Soldiers are marched to the Hospitals that lay behind us. We have lost four Standards, those who bore them being kill'd, together with their Horses, and we have taken of theirs three. The Allies retired in the Night, and that with such Precipitation, that they left behind two Pieces of Cannon, with a great Number of their Wounded, of whom we have actually upwards of 600, who M. Noailles caused to be carried from the Field of Battle, or from the neighbouring Villages, to our Hospitals, where the same Care is taken of them as there is of our own Men.

Hanau, June 24. We have taken the important Post

of Hochst with 8 Battalions, 4 English, and 4 Hanoverian. The English are Durour, Campbell, Bigh, and Ponsonby's: The Earl of Albemarle and Brigadier Ponsonby are with them. Lieutenant-General Sommerfeld commands the Whole; he has 8 Pieces of Cannon: Brigadier Zastrow commands the Lunenburg Brigade.

A Lift of the French Standards taken at the Battle near Dettingen, on the 16th of June, O. S. 1743.

1. A Blue Standard finely embroide'd with Gold and Silver, a Thunderbolt in the middle, upon a blue and white Ground.

Motto. *Sensere Gigantes.*

N. B. Both Sides the same.

2. A Red Standard, two Hands with a Sword, and a Laurel Wreath and Imperial Crown at Top.

Motto. *Incorrupta Fides & avita Virtus.*

On the other Side, the Sun.

Motto. *Nec Pluribus impar.*

3. A Yellow Standard, embroide'd with Gold and Silver. The Sun in the middle.

No Motto.

4. A Green ditto, in the same Way.

5. The Mast of another torn off; but appears to have been Red.

6. A White Standard, embroide'd with Gold and Silver. In the middle, a Bunch of nine Arrows tied with a Wreath all stained with Blood; the Lance broke; the Cornet killed without falling, being buckled behind to his Horse, and his Standard buckled to him.

Motto. *Alterius Fovis altera Tela.*

This Standard belonged to the Mousquetaires Noirs, and was taken by a Serjeant of Lieutenant-General Hawley's, of the Right Squadron of the whole Line.

Linz, June 26. The freshest Accounts from the Army bring Advice, that the Enemy was retreating; as soon as Prince Charles had ordered Prince Lobkowitz to join him at Greiffenfeldt, M. Broglie passed thro' Ingoldstadt from his Island in the Danube, and retired towards Donawert. Col. St. Germain, with his 2000 Men, Bavarians, has abandoned Landsberg; and M. Seckendorff, who had been at Rayn, is also retired, so that the Lech is open for the Prince to pass it where he pleases, in pursuit of the French. Some Days ago Prince Esterhazy cut 600 Men in Pieces with his Hussars, and took their Baggage. The Morning of the Passage of the Iser and Danube, M. Broglie wrote to M. Seckendorff, that he supposed the Austrians were preparing to pass, but that he answered for it they could not, and that he would cut them in Pieces. Just before their Passage, he sent another Letter, telling him they had begun to pass; and that he could not oppose them, as he did not expect they would pass in those Parts, and so was retiring.

Copy of a Letter from Field-Marshal Count Khevenhüller, dated from the Camp near Rayn, June 28. N. S.

'The Queen's Army having, on the 25th Instant, advanced as far as the River Lech, the Bavarian Troops, who lay encamped on the other Side of that River, thought proper to break up, and retire further back. The following Day Count Seckendorff desired an Interview with me, which I consented to. We met accordingly Yesterday at the Convent of Lower Sonthofen, not far from hence: The Result of our Conference was, That, upon certain and usual Conditions, Braunau, which we keep blocked up as well as Richtenhall, should be immediately surrendered to our Troops; and that afterwards, in proper time, Straubingen also should be evacuated, and put into our Possession. As to the main Affair, his Electoral Highness of Bavaria has taken the Resolution entirely to withdraw his Troops from those of his Allies, and to distribute them into the Territories of those States of the Empire who are not engaged in this War; and consequently, to embrace a Neutrality with respect to our Army, and to the Territories of the Empire.'

H O M E P O R T S.

Bristol, July 3. Arrived the Margaret, —, and the Betty, Janny, from Oporto; the Postboy, Grant, from Lisbon; and the King William, Scott, from Zant, but last from Gibraltar; from whence she has had five Weeks Passage. * She came out with two Men of War, and several Merchantships for England.

Dover, July 4. Wind N. Arrived the Bacchus, Taverner, from Leghorn; and the —, Newfor from Penzance.

Deal, July 4. Wind N. by East. Nothing done. Three Phillips, from Leghorn, last Orders, Nothing done. Three wherse sailed in Com. Milion Bank, 119 1-4d. of War, and several Mer. Tickets, 11 l. 8 s. 6 d.

her Convoy.' Came down and sailed the Redford, Pullin, for Topsham. Came down the Chatham Man of War, and remains with his Majesty's Ships the Dorsetshire and Shrewsbury, and the outward-bound as per last.

Gravesend, July 4. Passed by the —, Anthony, from Lisbon; the John and Jane, Lambert, from Stettin; the Dublin Merchant, Thomas, from Dublin; the Arran, Woodward, from St. Kitts; the Queen of Hungary, Russell, from Rotterdam; the Antwerp Packet, Worthell, from Middleburgh; the Three Brothers, Johnson, from Stockholm; and the Mary, Cornish, from North Carolina.

Arrived

At Lisbon, the Queen of Hungary, Campion, from London; the Speedwell, Bell, from Philadelphia; and the Catherine, Crathorne, from Shoreham.

At Oporto, the Hargrave, Kelly, from London; but left from Torbay in five Days.

At Portsmouth; the Prince of Orange, Adams, from New-England.

L O N D O N .

The Bumper, Naylor, from Cork for Lisbon, is taken and carried into Galicia.

Last Thursday the Rev. Mr. David Hughs, Fellow of Queen's College in Cambridge, was instituted by the Lord Bishop of Ely to the Rectory of Little Eversden, in the County of Cambridge, void by the Promotion of the Rev. Mr. Henry Crownfield, at the Presentation of the Master and Fellows of the said College.

The same Day the Rev. Mr. Richard Wakeling was instituted by the Lord Bishop of Ely, to the Rectory of Wentworth, in the Isle of Ely, lately void by the Death of the Rev. Mr. John Dowling; at the Presentation of the Rev. the Dean and Chapter.

Last Monday Morning several Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, Breakfasted at Ruckholt House in Essex.

The Books of his Majesty's Ship the Boyne are sent to Portsmouth, to pay off the Company of the said Ship.

The Books of his Majesty's Ships the Victory and Loo are also sent to the same Place. The former to be paid to December 30, 1741, and the latter to June 30, 1742.

Yesterday Samuel Sandys, Esq; one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, came to Town.

The Earl of March, eldest Son to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, lies dangerously ill, at his Grace's House in Privy-Garden.

Yesterday Henry Holt Henley, Esq; Member of Parliament for Lyme in Dorsetshire, set out from his House in Spring-Garden for his Seat in Norfolk.

The same Day the Hon. Mr. Townsend paid the usual Fine to be excused from serving the Office of Sheriff; and To-morrow a Court of Hustings will be held, for the Election of Two Sheriffs for the Year ensuing.

Such uncommon Success attended Messieurs Lowe and Berry in the former Lotteries, that it has occasion'd the renewing their Partnership; and they are determined to sell Tickets, Shares, and Chances, at the lowest Price, and to divide Tickets into Halves, Fourths, Eighths, and Sixteenths, so that Purchasers may extend their Chance in as many different Tickets as they please; and all other Business relating to the Lottery will be transacted in the most regular Manner at their old Office in Stationers Alley, near Ludgate-street, being situate free from the Hurry and Noise that some Parts of the Town are uncommoded with.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, July 3. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Samuel Warter Whitshed, Esq; to be Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons, whereof Alexander Ross, Esq; was late Colonel.

His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint Edward Richbell, Esq; to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, whereof Samuel Warter Whitshed, Esq; was Colonel.

His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint John Follior, Esq; to be Co'nel of the Regiment of Foot, whereof Edward Richbell, Esq; was Colonel.

His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint John Price, Esq; to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, whereof Lieutenant-General Jasper Clayton, Esq; deceased, was Colonel.

His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint Thomas Murray, Esq; to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, whereof John Price, Esq; was Colonel.

His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint — Greenwood, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel to the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Robinson Sowle, Arnoldus Tulleken, Esq; to be Major to the said Regiment.

His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint George Grant, Esq; to be Governor of Inverness.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	5 09 49	10 27

Bank Stock, 146 to 1-4th to 146. India, 192 to 1-half to 191 1-half. South Seas, 113 1-half to 114. Old Annuity, 113 7-8ths to 114 1-8th. New ditto, 114 1-4th to 1-half. Three per Cent. Annuities, 102 1-half. Ditto 1743, 102 to 101 3-4ths to 102. Seven per Cent. Loan, 119 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto, 78. Royal Assurance, 84. London Assurance, 11 3-4ths. India Bonds, 41 10 s. to 12 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 5 1. 10 s. Prem. Salt-Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, 99 1-half. Million Bank, 119. Equivalent, 111. Lottery Tickets, 111. 8s.

Admiralty Office, July 5, 1743.

THE Leave of Absence given to the Petty Officers and Foremen turned over from his Majesty's Ship the Defiance into the Alborough, expiring on the 10th Instant, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby strictly charge them, at the Expiration of that Time, to repair immediately on board the said Ship Alborough at Plymouth, where they will be paid their Wages for the Defiance, and also Two Months Wages advance, before she proceeds to Sea; but if any of them fail to repair on board, they will not only lose the aforementioned Payments, but will be taken up, if they can be found, and tried at a Court Martial as Deserters.

Tho. Corbett.

STATE LOTTERY TICKETS, 1743, Bought and Sold by THOMAS COX, under the Royal-Exchange, Who has kept an Office above Twenty Years, Where every Kind of Business, relating to the Lottery, is transacted with the utmost Exactness and Fidelity.

Chances sold, and Tickets divided into Halves, Quarters, Eights, and Sixteenths.

Tickets Register'd, and in Time of Drawing Examined and daily Infur'd from Blanks.

Whatever other Method of selling Tickets or Chances shall be practis'd, as more acceptable to the Purchaser, the same will also be done at the said Office.

Letters, Post paid, will be duly answer'd.

Schemes Gratia, both French and English.

Whereas Mr. THEOBALD, the last Editor of SHAKESPEARE, has with great Pains and Industry, for many Years past, been preparing a correct Edition of the Works of BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, which is almost ready for the Press; If any Gentlemen will be pleased to communicate any Observations or Emendations made on the said Authors, to J. and R. Tonson, Bookellers in the Strand, the Favour will be thankfully acknowledged.

This Day is Published,
(Price Six Pence Plain, or One Shilling Colour'd.)

A PERSPECTIVE PLAN of the Battle of DETTINGEN, between the Forces of the Allies, commanded by the King of Great Britain, and those of the French under Marshal de Noailles, June 16, O.S. 1743.

Sent from Hanau by a Captain in his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment.

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cured, and those Men become able to propagate who
tho' Imbecility, Seminal Disorders, &c. have
Years thought it impossible; and such Women render-
who have been deemed incurably barren for many Years
clear and very particular Account of Generation and Con-
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rather than DAUGHTERS, or of DAUGHTERS
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afforded prevented, even in those who have miscarried
ten times before; with Directions to Ladies how to
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Child-bed Women with Safety and Success, and
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found adequate to those pertinacious Diseases. The
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vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always
surprizing Success, even so infallibly to cure the
Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Dis-
he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good,
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know where to meet with a safe and most certain
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Contractions of them, vanish and return no more; and
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whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, heredit-
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wishes for Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, ex-
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the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circula-
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